BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864. NO. 146.

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[illegible]

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders [illegible] promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.]

[illegible] A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point [illegible] and fifty men, and Northern papers of the 27th. Accounts of the battle of Plymouth report the Federal loss at a hundred and fifty killed, and twenty-five hundred captured. The rebel loss was fifteen hundred killed. (An exaggeration.) All negroes found in uniform were taken out and shot.

Dispatches from New Orleans state that the rebels have destroyed [illegible] bales of cotton on the Red river.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 25th says that it is generally conceded that the [illegible] in Louisiana were a reverse to Banks, [illegible] on the ground after Saturday's fight [illegible]. The Union army is at Grand Ecore fortifying both sides of the river. Banks and Admiral Porter are both there. There are only five feet of water at Grand Ecore. The gunboat Eastport is aground.

Prisoners taken report that Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed in the recent battles.

Cotton has declined at New Orleans and sugar advanced.

Memphis advices to the Chicago Times state that Forrest's entire force are moving towards Alabama, followed by Grierson.

Price has evacuated Camden, Ark., and Steele has occupied the place.

Murphy was inaugurated Governor of Arkansas with great pomp on the 18th.

The Yankee House has adopted a joint resolution increasing the tariff temporarily to fifty per cent.

Lincoln has accepted eighty thousand troops, tendered for the hundred days' service, by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. They will be [illegible].

A large force left Fort Royal on the 14th for [illegible].

[illegible] state that the Yankees fled from [illegible] on the advance of the Confederate troops.

Burnside's corps, recently encamped at Annapolis, passed through Washington Monday afternoon.

The report that the [illegible] is untrue.

Labor strikes continue throughout the North.

Butler denies writing the protest recently attributed to him.

Gold, in New York, on the 26th, 178; in Baltimore, on the 27th, 182½.

The Yankees who came up the Peninsula yesterday were [illegible] cavalry, who [illegible] at Barhamsville a short time and then returned in the direction of Williamsburg.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 28.—A large force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, attacked our pickets on the Ringgold road this morning, capturing [illegible]. The pickets retreated slowly to Tunnel Hill, where they [illegible] reinforcements, when they turned upon the Yankees and after a sharp engagement drove the enemy back. The loss on either side [illegible]. The affair is regarded simply as a reconnoissance to discover our position. The enemy are also reported as moving out slowly from Cleveland yesterday in the direction of Red Clay.

From the Southwest.

MOBILE, April 28.—A special dispatch from Senatobia, dated 27th, says [illegible] of Vicksburg state that the second engagement in Louisiana resulted in a complete Federal defeat. The Federal Gen. Smith saved Banks' army from destruction. Subordinate officers are indignant against Banks.

A great conspiracy has been discovered in the western states. [illegible] have been placed under martial law.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—A fire last night, on the west side of the river consumed the offices of the Wilmington and Manchester Road, thirty-five freight cars, every building south of the depot, including the Confederate cotton press, [illegible] of the ferry, about [illegible] bales. Loss estimated from six to ten million dollars.

The Press on Gov. Vance's Two Speeches.

The press of the country is discussing the two speeches of Gov. Vance, delivered at Wilkesborough and Fayetteville, pretty freely, and all seem to concur that there is a marked difference between the sentiments uttered at Wilkesboro' and those enunciated at Fayetteville.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

An Administration Man.—Not very long ago Gov. Brown, of Georgia, called the Legislature of that State together in special session and addressed them a Message, in which he opposed the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Forthwith a most canine howl issued from all the administration kennels. Gov. Brown's arguments were not refuted, or attempted to be refuted, but his character and motives were bitterly assailed. Vice President Stephens followed Gov. Brown in an able speech, the main object of which was to decry the policy of suspending the Great Writ. A still louder howling came from the kennels. Mr. Stephens was ridiculed, denounced, almost branded as a traitor.

In the midst of all this yelping at Brown and Stephens, it was refreshing to hear the compliments bestowed upon Gov. Vance, of North Carolina. He was held up as a pattern of a patriot, a model of an administration man. The people were led to believe that the most intimate friendship existed between the President and Gov. Vance. If Davis was David or Damon, Vance was Jonathan or Pythias. Was Vance Zebulon, then Davis was Napthali. It was delightful to hear of so firm a friendship in circles so high. The glowing and gushing affection of the two magnates was the theme of wonder and praise from Richmond to Galveston. Governor Vance's Wilkesboro' speech was pronounced a master-piece; it was copied everywhere, and complimented by all parties.

But Gov. Vance has made another speech. He has visited the army and returned, not without new ideas, if we may judge from his remarks at Fayetteville.—He imparts some strange information to his admirers in high official and newspaper circles. He tells them that he was in advance of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens in opposing the bill to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. He addressed a letter of protest to the President and to Senators and members. He did not take a strong position against the bill in his Wilkesboro' speech, because he went there to allay popular excitement and prevent bloodshed, but he will take strong grounds against the bill before the Legislature in May." All this is quite unusual language to come from an Administration man.

He does not stop here. He is not only opposed to suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, but he is for peace, and wrote to the President in December last, urging that measures be taken to close the war. This is terrible, for it is nothing more than the adoption of the Georgia platform, after it has been deserted by its principal newspaper supporters. Gov. Vance is now in strict accord with the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, a paper denounced as "conducted by a Yankee on Yankee principles."

Nor is this all. "He paid a handsome tribute to Vice President Stephens," and "read a letter from Gov. Brown." An admirer of Stephens, a correspondent of Brown, an advocate of the Georgia policy of Peace through the intervention of the States, and an Administration man at the same time? Incredible! What new ideas did Gov. Vance obtain during his late visit to the army, which have caused him thus openly to avow the heresies which he acknowledges he entertained in advance of Brown and Stephens? And how happens it that we hear no compliments to the Fayetteville speech from those pure and disinterested journals which are supposed to reflect only the opinions of high official circles? Can it be that the model Administration man is in danger of being turned upon, howled at and bitten with the same hydrophobic fangs which have lacerated the flesh of those arch traitors or arch-fiends, Brown and Stephens? We shall see.

[From the Petersburg Register.]

Gov. Vance's Speech at Fayetteville.—There is a most decided fog yet resting over the speech lately delivered by Gov. Vance at Fayetteville. One half of the speech purported to have been delivered, reached us yesterday, and is well enough as far as it goes.—The rest we presume, will come along in due time, and we shall see whether we were right, or wrong, in supposing that Gov. Vance qualified his Wilkesboro speech, and said what was attributed to him by the telegraphic correspondent whose account we took at the time "*cum grano salis*," but which subsequent revelations have induced us to believe was more accurate than we at first accounted it.

[From the Salem Press.]

Gov. Vance at Fayetteville.—The Governor spoke at Fayetteville, on the 22d, to a large audience. He said that he had been in advance of Gov. Brown and A. H. Stephens in opposition to the writ of *habeas corpus*, had written to President Davis and Secretary and members of Congress, protesting against the passage of the bill. *He said he had also written to the President, urging that measures be taken to close the war by negotiation.* Also paid a handsome tribute to Vice President, Stephens, &c.—was opposed to separate State action, by Convention, as injudicious, the only remedy was with the people's representatives.

He said he did not take a strong position against the bill suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, in his Wilkesboro speech, because he went there to allay the excitement of the people and prevent bloodshed.

If the above notice of the Governor's speech is correct, as we find it in the papers, he has certainly changed his position some at Fayetteville, if his Wilkesboro' speech and his war speeches to the soldiers in the army have been correctly reported.

[From the State Journal.]

We simply, at this time, express our regret that Gov. Vance should have felt it to be his duty to array himself on the side of Gov. Brown, Mr. Stephens or anybody else, in their open antagonism to the Confederate Government.

For the Progress.]

We miss this week the familiar and ever welcome face of the *Church Intelligencer*, and we learn that for the want of material aid, this useful and important publication is for the present suspended.

Episcopalians of the South! are you content that an organ which has so faithfully served you during the brief period of its existence, that has, during the trying scenes which have been enacted within the three past years brought light, and hope and consolation to so many hearts, should now expire for the want of assistance from a sect so numerous, liberal, and strong as you are?

Episcopalians of North Carolina! are you willing that an undertaking of this character, begun within your borders, should fail? Would you see this fair plant which has thus far bloomed on your soil, and which through your neglect now fades and withers, transplanted to another field and there yield its rich fruits, and reproach you with its very vigor."

We cannot believe this. We cannot think the South in general, so indifferent to a good work as to allow this to perish, nor can we be persuaded that the Episcopalians of this State will suffer this establishment to be transferred to any other State. But you must bestir yourselves, fellow-citizens, you who feel an interest in the cause, or some more enterprising sister in our Confederacy will be beforehand with you.

It is ungrateful to permit an Editor who by his zeal, ability and discretion has conducted the paper in a manner acceptable to every one, to retire for lack of encouragement.

For the sake of the Church then, let it be supported—and for the sake of our good old State, let us maintain it here.

A NORTH CAROLINA CHURCHMAN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 29.

APPLES—Green	$20@30
Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$3 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$8
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$175
CHICKENS	$5 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR—	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$10@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL—	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$30
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$30
SALT—	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$35

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 19.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 50
BEEF, retail	$2 25
BEESWAX	$3 75
BUTTER	$5@6
CORN	$30
COTTON	$1 00
COTTON YARNS	$30@35 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$220@250
IRON, Swede	$3 00
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$5 00
NAILS	$3 00
PORK	$4 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@4 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 29, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on beef at $3 50 to $4 00 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $4 00 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 00 to $5 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $12 to $15 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $275 to $300 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $12 to $15 00, and Upper, $13 50 to 15 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $25 to $30, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$30 to $35 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $10 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$8 per gallon.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Conservative Meeting.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at James Lynn's on Saturday the 7th of May, at which the presence of all *true Conservatives* of that section of the County is earnest requested. The object of the meeting is to consider the state of the country and to advise as to the propriety of recommending suitable gentlemen to the Mass Meeting to be held at May Court, in Raleigh, to nominate candidates to represent the Conservative party of the county in the Legislature.

The meeting will be addressed by prominent gentlemen of the county.

MANY CITIZENS.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,270 acres of land, 250 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 7,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 90 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, diary, smokehouse; framed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is situated at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 160 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 8 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 60 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c. &c., or will sell separately.

April 30-d&wtf

FORTY BARRELS LIME FOR SALE.

AT D. A. WICKER'S, HILLSBORO STREET; ALso Irish Potatoes, Bacon, Meal, Lard, &c.

April 26-2w

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh, N. C. April 26, 1864.

TO SUPPLY THE HOSPITALS AT THIS POST with fuel for the ensuing winter, I will contract for 4,000 Cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase STANDING, convenient to this Post, or the line of either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PIERCE,
Captain & Post Q. M.

April 29-12t

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MAY FIRST, THE PRICE OF GAS will be $25 per thousand feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Lessees.

April 29-1w*

LOST,

YESTERDAY, ON FAYETTEVILLE OR HARGETT street, $100 in new issue. Any person finding it and leaving it at the Progress Office will be rewarded.

April 29-2t*

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN ALAMANCE county, at Graham, two Negro Boys to wit: ELBERT, he is about 20 years old and says he belongs to Col. Bird Knight, of Brunswick county Va., the boy is about 5 feet 6 or 9 inches high very Black, the other boy says his name is ALFRED, says he belongs to Dr. Mayweathers of Tennessee, and was sent with Wm. Mayweathers to Capt. Bartletts co. C, 13th Tennessee Regiment, Shaw's Brigade. ALFRED is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion and quick spoken, and says he was decoyed off by some deserters near Newbern N. C.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

J. M. BOYD,
Jailor for Alamance county, Graham, N. C.

April 26-d15tw2t

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 21-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed

March 18-d&wtf

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C.

Feb. 13-tf

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. APply at
PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 21-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEB'Y.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R.					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCT'R.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John R. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; J Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent [illegible] Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. W M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.
Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.
Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.
W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.
Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.
K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J L Pennington, City Printer.
P. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.
Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers. Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

A Day by the [illegible]

We don't care a fig for politics or [illegible] to-day! We give our [illegible] a respite for a few days, for we have spent a day by the river-side, among [illegible] and flowers, [illegible] and the blooming dogwood [illegible], and the effect has been wonderful, and to-day we can neither write or read. We want to go back to the [illegible], where we can lose sight of [illegible] and [illegible] the everlasting cry for "copy," forget the war for a few hours and exchange our usual forage, peas and bread, for fish. Ah, fish! And then to have them right from the water, alive and kicking—see them cleaned and fried, and then, with appetite whetted by the slow process, sit down on the green sward, a bubbling spring of cool water hard by and the jug behind a tree! Glorious!

On Thursday morning, in company with a [illegible] for friend who gave the feast, we left the city, and after a ride of less than a dozen miles alighted in front of the imposing residence of the baronial estate of our friend, where we found a select company of as good "bricks" as ever smoked a pipe or took a "smile." To look through the ancient halls of "mine host," take "refreshments" and light our pipes was the work of a few minutes, and then we took up the "line of march" for the river banks. Col. T. was appointed Q. M., Mr. F. Commissary, with the rank of Captain, and Esquire L. was placed at the head of the Medical department, with the rank of Major General.—Arrived at the river, the fish all being ready through the thoughtfulness of him of the baronial estate hard by, each and every one of these officers at once entered upon the discharge of their arduous duties, and we have never seen men labor harder or give more general satisfaction, especially the "surgeon in charge" who had the bottles, the medicine, &c.

The assemblage consisted of eight or ten gentlemen from the city and nearly or quite as many from the neighborhood, and with the discussion of politics, the war and religion, and occasional potations of medicine, we whiled away the hours until the efficient officers above mentioned announced the feast, of which we all did eat until we were filled, and yet there was fish left. Colonel T. was rather indisposed and could eat but little—we think he did mince a little mullet head—but frequent prescriptions of the "surgeon in charge" caused him to rally and he was able to ride to town.

The occasion was certainly a most pleasant one, and so favorably impressed were we with the country possessions of our friend that we have made up our mind to spend a week with him during the dog days, for a more attractive or entertaining retreat can nowhere be found during the hot season.

Mine host and ourself remained until the Colonel, "Josh," his "Honor" and the whole party had left for town, so that we might bring up the rear and prevent straggling and desertions, and we are glad to say we reached the city before 8 p. m. without losing a man, though several were considerably wounded. We are glad to be able to state, however, that the wounded were doing well on yesterday.

We shall go to the river again the first chance we can get. Invitations may be left on our desk in our absence.

The Food Question.

We have often alluded to this question and protested against the wholesale conscription of the producing classes under the acts of the last Congress, and for it we have been abused and charged with the want of zeal for the cause; but now the question of supplies has become so pressing and the suffering so great that a calm consideration of the subject cannot be longer delayed, and thoughtful men are beginning to ask themselves what are we coming to. We know that a few journals in this State and elsewhere are insisting that the smoke houses and corn cribs of the land are literally running over, but reasoning, reflecting persons know their assertions to be untrue. There is great scarcity everywhere, and nothing can save us but an abundant crop the present year.

Let those who assume that the land is blessed with such an abundance reflect that Wake county is going in debt at the rate of seventy-five thousand dollars a month for the benefit of the families of soldiers, and that they are only partially supplied at that. And then let war men pass up or down Fayetteville Street, any morning, and halt for a moment to gaze at the collection of women and children, in waiting at the door of the relief store, where such scant supplies as the Association are able to collect are dealt out, and if the thirst for blood should not be quenched and the cry for the "last man and last dollar" be not hushed, their hearts must be callous indeed. There are many persons in this very community, that are now suffering the gnawings of hunger, and unless relief can be obtained from some unforeseen quarter many must starve before the opening of the next harvest. This is no fancy sketch, but sober, solid truth, and what will apply to this city will apply to nearly every community throughout the Confederacy. We agree with the Jackson *Mississippian* that "the war must stop," or we are a ruined people.

We have often alluded to the great destitution and suffering in Western North Carolina, and begged that the conscription should leave enough men in that suffering region to keep the women and children from starving, but no mercy has been shown them, and now the worst fears are entertained. We copy the following article from the *Conservative* of this city, whose editor is just from beyond the Blue Ridge:

CAN WE LIVE ON AIR?

It would seem that the government officials in the Bureau of Conscription think so, judging from the manner the enrollment is conducted in this State.—Now we have no objection in the world to seeing every able-bodied man in the Confederacy in the military service, who is a consumer and not a producer of the necessaries of life, and who would be more useful to the country by being in the army, than he would be at home. But we solemnly protest against the almost universal conscription of farmers and producers, and more especially of those who raise a considerable surplus. In the more western counties of the State, where there are comparatively few slaves, and the population are in the main dependent on white labor for subsistence, the prospect of a famine is very ala-

[illegible] in granting agricultural details. [illegible] but a liberal policy in regard to these details will strengthen the government and promote our cause more than anything else at this time, save the triumph of our arms. These details should be made at once [illegible] should [illegible] and be decided upon promptly. Such was evidently the intention of Congress.

The [illegible] *Carolinian* says it is [illegible] that Wilmington and Columbia are the only cities in the Confederacy which [illegible]. The fact is the [illegible] of the *Carolinian* is bad. But a few days ago it asserted that the smoke houses and barns of the Confederacy were literally running over, [illegible] everybody knows is not the case. Scarcity [illegible] and nothing will give the country relief but peace. There may be some surplus in the country, though we have no idea there is anything like enough to supply the demand of non producers and the army of [illegible] officials, many of whom it is said live better than they ever did before. But the *Carolinian* complains that old prices are maintained at Columbia and Wilmington. We can positively assert that everything in the provision line has advanced from 20 to 100 per cent. in this city since the passage of the new currency bill.

Lee's Army in Motion.

We have a letter from Gen. Lee's army, which states that the army was to pull up stakes, turn over tents and move on Tuesday last, the 26th instant; and a very general impression prevailed in the army that Gen. Lee would not wait for Grant to advance and give battle, but press forward and force him to fight. We may expect stirring news from that quarter soon.

Eastern Carolina.

It is said that heavy and continuous firing was heard in the direction of Washington on Tuesday, and the impression prevailed at Goldsboro' that a fight was going on. We shall probably hear more in a day or two from the East.

Spirit of the City Press.

For the last two days the *Confederate* has devoted most of its editorial space to misrepresentations of Holden and the *Progress*. *Conservative* ditto.—Nothing else to notice in either of our daily neighbors.

For the Progress.]

J. L. PENNINGTON, Esq.:—The political campaign has been fairly opened in this county (Burke.) On Saturday the 16th inst., that being the day appointed to enroll the boys and old men, or, as Mr. Davis would say, to grind up the seed corn, at the ringing of the bell a large crowd of the citizens assembled in the Court House at Morganton to hear a speech, aye, several speeches. The meeting was organized by calling Maj. T. Geo. Walton to the chair, and Messrs. Britton and Kincaid as Secretaries. Well, Major Walton, (of the Home Guards) let off in a [illegible] speech of great length, said the object of the meeting was to nominate a candidate for Governor. He, the Major, selected seven men to prepare resolutions for the meeting. During their absence Col. Gaither addressed the audience with a few remarks. Said he would not say much, as he had been before the people so often. In a few minutes the Committee returned with their resolves, (previously gotten up) which were read aloud by their foreman, W. W. Avery, Esq. Then came the big speech of the day. Mr. Avery said Gov. Vance had said some hard things about the original secessionists, of which he, Mr. Avery, was one, but he could forgive him for all that, as they were all now on the same platform—that is, President Davis, Col. Gaither, W. W. Avery, Esq. and Gov. Vance. So you see, Mr. Editor, that Gov. Vance is fairly up on the Destructive platform. But, Mr. Editor, the people of old Burke are not to be caught in that way. They are for Conservative principles, and on the first Thursday in August next the people of Burke county will cast their votes for W. W. Holden for Governor. He is the champion of civil rights. Tod R. Caldwell, our candidate for the Senate in this district, will sweep the district. I believe the whole Conservative ticket will run ahead in this district. We want Vice President Stephens' speech. You shall soon hear from me again.

Mr. Editor, if you think proper, you may publish this letter, and the Standard copy.

Respectfully,

April 22, 1864. BURKE.

WHO KNOWS HER?

The *Dispatch* of Thursday has the following bit of romance:

About one o'clock yesterday morning, as watchman Fabian Hicks was going his rounds, he discovered, sitting on the side of the basin, at the foot of 9th street, a young, neatly dressed and tolerably good looking girl. Her feet were hanging over the wall, and she was gazing abstractly into the water as if meditating self-destruction. Taking hold of her she was gently led away in a half unconscious state, till going a few steps, when she was asked by the watchman some questions as to her intention, the only reply to which being a flood of tears, as if she were in the greatest agony of mind. The balance of the night she spent in the watch-house, and when called before the Mayor yesterday morning several of the police stated that, although every means had been adopted to make her speak, yet their efforts had been entirely fruitless. On searching her person there was found a passport permitting "Miss D. Bayne" to go to Raleigh, N. C., which she had obtained the evening before. It was stated that this mysterious woman arrived in Richmond some week or ten days ago, since which time she has been in different parts of the city. Her representations at the passport office were that she had a brother living in Raleigh, whither she wished to return, but that as she was entirely without money she was unable to do so. The clerks employed therein, on learning these facts, very humanely and gallantly raised a purse for her and gave her a passport; but, as the sequel has shown, she failed to leave the city, and by her silence her history is still enveloped in mystery. She remained during the session of the Court with her head hung down, her hat drawn over her face, and occasionally trembling from head to foot as if suffering the deepest distress. Her apparel consisted of a neat calico dress, black straw hat, and had on her left arm a plain gold bracelet.—The Mayor committed her to the "best quarters" at the city jail till something can be found out about her.

The imbecility of the last Congress becomes more and more apparent every day. The old five dollar notes are already nearly worthless, as but few persons will take them without the discount of one-third.—Why did not Congress make a general bonfire of all the trash, of every kind and denomination, or let it run as it was? The 25's won't buy a man a breakfast, though the government holds them good till the 1st of July.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Northern dates to the 23d furnish the following:

GOLD.

Gold [illegible] 174. [illegible] 6's, 80; North Carolina [illegible] Missouri 6's, 60. The New York [illegible] last report, says:

Mr. Chase has now sold all his surplus gold, and it is evident to any business man, who will take the trouble to examine into the matter, that he will be [illegible] to buy gold [illegible] to pay the interest on the public debt.

The export of gold on Saturday is expected to be large, as foreigners and many of our own citizens are alarmed at the high-handed character of acts of Congress in all these measures. Gold is strong with an advancing tendency.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is interesting, and shows that preparations are actively going forward for a movement. A dispatch from Washington says:

General Grant left here for the front yesterday and General Burnside went by special boat to Fortress Monroe. It is understood that the recent developments of the intentions of the rebels render an early movement of the Army of the Potomac highly probable. Such an event will be in accordance with the expressed desires of Mr. Lincoln and other leading men here.

Without going into details it is enough to say that the spring has not been idled away, and that preparations for the impending campaign have been equal to the importance of the work to be accomplished.—There is little doubt that the next thirty days will bring about a great change of some kind in military affairs.

The report gains credence here among military men that Lee has sent part of his army into the Shenandoah Valley with a view of compelling Grant to divide his army by sending a force in pursuit.

The New York *World*, in a double-leaded paragraph, says:

Current rumors on the street to-day report both Lee's and Meade's armies in motion, manœuvring for the advantage preliminary to general battle. It is thought that Lee will again attempt to cross the Potomac. If so, he will probably encounter the Union armies in a different manner from the former occasions. It is thought that Lee's movement is quite unexpected to Grant.

The Yankees seem determined to add as many men to Grant as possible. The Governor of New York, at the instance of the War Department, has determined to call out the State militia regiments to do duty in the forts around New York, and thus allow the forces now stationed there to be transferred to fields of active service—probably to be sent to Grant.

THE AFFAIR AT PLYMOUTH.

News has reached the North of the attack on Plymouth, but nothing was known of the final result.—The latest accounts the Yankees had received was that "the fight was going on, and the Union force was believed to be strong enough to hold out." Even up to this time the Yankees confess that "Rebel rams engaged in the attack on Plymouth had sunk three of their gunboats"—the Bombshell and two others, whose names were not ascertained. A special dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following account of the fight:

On Sunday last a large body of rebels moved down the Roanoke river upon Plymouth, accompanied by a flotilla consisting of a ram and four other gunboats. Of these, two were river boats, which escaped our forces when Plymouth was taken. The rest have been built since. The rebel force is variously estimated at three and at five brigades, consisting of between fifteen and twenty-five thousand men.

As the fleet came to the line of obstructions which forms a part of the protection of Plymouth, it engaged the Union gunboat Whitehead, and, it is said, sunk her.

At the same time a land attack was made on Fort Grey, our farthest defensive work, about a mile above the town. This fort is under command of Captain Brown, of the Eighty-fifth New York. His force is one company of that regiment and one of Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. The enemy attacked him three times and were repelled with loss on each occasion.—The Bombshell, Union gunboat, which was in communication with him, was fired on and brought down his last dispatch to Plymouth, and had three men wounded.

Gen. Wessels, an experienced officer, is in command at Plymouth. He was not taken by surprise, having been informed of the probable attack for some days, and with Gen. Peck, the commander of that department, having taken measures to meet it. He had sent non-combatants away, and was apprised of the enemy's advance by his cavalry, who had several men killed and brought in ten wounded in their skirmishing with the enemy's advance.

Our force on the water consisted of the Whitehead (tin clad), four guns; Miami and Eutaw, each eight guns; Bombshell, [illegible], and the Lockwood, three.—The rebels are said to have thirty pieces of artillery, including a battery of 32 pounders from Lee's army.

The last advices are to eleven o'clock on Sunday night.

No fears were entertained from the land attack.—If our gunboats were driven off by the rebel iron-clads, the rebel flotilla would command the town from the river. But it will be seen that our naval force in guns is superior to the enemy's.

A dispatch from Washington gives the following particulars of the affair:

A rebel ram came down the river about three o'clock on Monday morning [illegible], with the current, and was not discovered until close under the bows of the Miami. Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Flusser rushed forward, sighted and fired the bow gun, loaded with shell, which struck the ram, but rebounded and instantly killed him, a piece of the shell cutting out his heart. The ram then attacked the Smithfield, which she sunk in five minutes. The Miami was somewhat injured. The ram passed by the guns at Plymouth without being discovered.

She is one hundred and fifty feet long, draws about eight feet water, and carries but two small guns.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says:

The steamer Eliza Hancox arrived to-day from Morehead City, North Carolina, bringing important dispatches to General Butler. The Captain learned whilst at Morehead City that on the 18th instant, a rebel ram came down to within a few miles of Plymouth and attacked our gunboats. The gunboat Bombshell and two others, names unknown, were sunk by the ram.

There was great excitement at Plymouth, and it was generally expected our forces would have to evacuate the place.

The "latest" intelligence the Yankees have says:

The rebels are estimated at fifteen thousand strong. The fight was going on up to midnight on Sunday.—The Union force is believed to be strong enough to hold out.

Speaking of the probability of our forces moving against Newbern, the same account says:

A general feeling of security pervaded the people and in military circles at Newbern, in the getting of Gen- [illegible] is [illegible] against any attack that might be made.

The New York *World* has the following in relation to the [illegible] of General [illegible]:

[illegible] is situated [illegible] of the [illegible] miles above [illegible] Albe[illegible]. It was [illegible] by the Union forces in February, 1862, immediately after the capture of Roanoke Island by General Burnside. It was not then defended by any fortification, but one was erected above the town, commanding [illegible] the river, [illegible] Fort Grey. [illegible] rebel iron-clads [illegible] in a form which entitled them to credence, [illegible] in order to prevent the advance of the rebel [illegible]. [illegible] with a [illegible] garrison.

General Wessels, in command of [illegible], was [illegible] general of volunteers, and was commissioned to such April 25th, 1862. He is a major in the [illegible] infantry, a graduate of West Point, and entered the army in 1829. [illegible] Plymouth [illegible] the rebels can bring their iron-clad gunboats down the river, past the obstructions, little danger is to be apprehended from this army.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE IN LOUISIANA.

The Northern papers have advices from Grand Ecore, Red river, to the morning of the 15th. They give the following details of the late battle there:

The battle on the 8th was fought at Sabine Cross Roads. The rebels were commanded by Generals Magruder, Holmes and Taylor, under the chief command of Kirby Smith. The fight on the second day was at Pleasant Hill, where General Andrew Jackson Smith led the Union force, General Banks being in chief command. The loss of the enemy on the first day was about fifteen hundred. On the second day they lost heavily—[illegible] to our own. Among their killed were three Generals—[illegible], Parsons and Greene. The fleet had advanced up the river to within eighty miles of Shreveport, when General Banks, finding his rations running short ordered it back. On its way down it was attacked by the enemy on both sides of the river. A brisk fight ensued, which ended in the defeat of the rebels, with a loss of nearly six hundred killed and a large number wounded. It was in this action that General Greene was killed, his head having been blown off by a shell.

A refugee who recently passed through Shreveport, Louisiana, states that the rebels are concentrating at that place under Kirby Smith, and that Magruder had gone up from Galveston to reinforce him. He saw several iron clad gunboats and rams in Red river, near Shreveport, which appeared to be quite formidable.

FROM THE WEST.

Memphis dispatches state that Forrest is retreating into Mississippi. Chalmers and McCulloch were [illegible] Tallahatchie, and General Grierson is reported to be pressing Forrest's command.

Orders were received at Columbus on Wednesday from General Sherman, prohibiting the issue of passes to citizens to go beyond Nashville. Authority has been received from the War Department to raise one or more regiments of heavy artillery in Ohio.

Major General Sherman passed through Indianapolis on the 20th for the front. Indiana recruits are being rapidly hurried to the front.

General Washburne has arrived at Memphis to relieve General Hurlbut.

There was a review of negro troops in Memphis on the 22d.

FEARS OF INVASION OF OHIO.

Several of the Governors of Western States are in Washington urging upon the President the propriety of calling out one hundred thousand more men for the purpose of guarding against the invasion of States bordering on the Ohio river. It is said that the President favors the plan, and will soon call for two hundred thousand volunteers from Western States only.

COPPERHEADS—THE NORTHWEST RIPE FOR A REVOLT.

The following dispatch from Washington is significant:

Information received here confirms suspicions of a wide-spread conspiracy in the Northwestern States to inaugurate armed resistance to the government. The object of this organization, of which we have frequently heard so much, is to accomplish Vallandigham's idea, and to force the country into compromise with the Southern rebellion. Crawford county, Ohio, the headquarters of a gang of Butternuts, has been placed under martial law, and other counties in that State will probably soon be put in the same position. Ohio, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois contain the principal portion of these incipient rebels, whose leaders only await a disaster to the National arms to give the signal of revolt.

For the Daily Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—Gen. Leach is elected to Congress by a triumphant majority; but he lost at least 200 votes by threats made to detailed men that if they did not vote for Foster they would be put in the army. This is a fair specimen of the Destructive party. If they had the power they would extinguish the last spark of liberty to carry out their selfish purposes.—They now say that all who vote for Holden will be put in the army. I told one of them that if that should be done we should have no more use for enrolling officers, for the army would be large enough to scare old Abe out of his boots. Let them go on. But after Holden is elected these very fellows who are now playing the tyrant over poor men, will be the first to run to Raleigh to beg him to save their carcases from the war.

It is threatened that a certain gentleman, who knows something about this attempt to destroy the freedom of the ballot box, will oppose our excellent Senator, Mr. Adams. Let him try it.

Davidson, April 25, 1864. OBSERVER.

Had Foster been elected his success would have been claimed as a triumph for Gov. Vance by the *Conservative* and all the *Destructive* organs that support him, but now that he is beaten they all swear it was no test vote, and some Destructives have even gone so far, we learn, as to claim Leach for their side. We now tell them that Gen. Leach, and at least four more of the members of the present Congress, will support Mr. Holden, whose majority in the 7th will be larger than Gen. Leach's. We happen to know that the increased majority of Leach over Christian is owing to the fact that it was known throughout the District that he was for Mr. Holden for Governor.—The 7th will not only go for Mr. Holden, but so will the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th. His election is sure if the people vote.

We learn that a squad of three men from Camp Holmes came suddenly upon four deserters in New Light District, in the Northeastern part of this county, on Thursday last, when a fight ensued in which one of the deserters (Dennis White) was killed and two others captured. The other escaped. The man killed is said to have been a desperate character. It is certainly very strange that with three or four hundred men at Camp Holmes and the militia the few deserters in this county cannot be arrested.

We are indebted to [illegible] Surgeon in charge of General Military Hospital No. 2, Wilson, N. C., for the following list of N. C. wounded at Plymouth and received at the hospital up to the 25th inst.:

Sixth Regiment N. C. T.—[illegible] Private J A Mitchell, [illegible]

[illegible]

Twenty-[illegible] Regiment N. C. T.—[illegible] J M Jones, [illegible]

[illegible] Regiment N. C. T.—[illegible] A W [illegible], head.

Forty-Third Regiment N. C. T.—Sergeant J H Rob[illegible], leg, W L [illegible], Private W A Wilson, left [illegible], W B [illegible], J R Wood, W H Marks, W J Adams, [illegible], Louis E Grissom, L J [illegible].

Thirty-Fifth Regiment N. C. T.—Private J R Co[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] Regiment N. C. T.—[illegible], L L Taylor, right leg; W W [illegible], G W [illegible], E [illegible].

Meeting of the Town Commissioners.

RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

A regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held this evening. Present: [illegible], Mayor; Messrs. [illegible]

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following accounts were presented, [illegible]:

C H [illegible], Captain of [illegible]	[illegible]
E A Johnston, Watchman,	[illegible]
C A Driver, "	[illegible]
W G Parker, "	[illegible]
M C Lester, "	[illegible]
Wm Bowers, "	[illegible]
Wm Crosby, "	[illegible]
Joe Miller, getting stone,	[illegible]
J C [illegible]	[illegible]
W W Holden, printing bills [illegible]	[illegible]
C Holt, digging two graves,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lee H Adams, provisions furnished [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

On motion of Col. Tucker, it was ordered that the mules and wagons belonging to the city be sold on Monday of May Court.

[illegible]

It was ordered that they pay 10 cents each for application.

[illegible]

On motion, the [illegible] was allowed [illegible] per [illegible].

On motion, the [illegible] was directed not to enter on his duties until the 1st of June.

Dr. Wm. H McKee tendered his resignation as Commissioner from the Eastern Ward, which was read.

On motion of Mr. Lougee, it was unanimously rejected.

On motion of Mr. Heck, the Board proceeded to the election of [illegible]

When Mr. C. H. Morgan was elected Captain, and Messrs. E. A. Johnston, [illegible], C. A. Driver, Wm. Bowers, Wm. Crosby and W. G. Parker were re-elected watchmen.

On motion, R. R. Freeman has permission to cut down or trim shade trees in front of his residence.

On motion, Col. Heck has permission granted him to build a bridge in front of his property.

On motion the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 30-tf

THE REFUGEE'S NIECE.
THE REFUGEE'S NIECE.
A THRILLING STORY.
A THRILLING STORY.
OF THE WAR IN N. C.
OF THE WAR IN N. C.
THE RIGHT TRIUMPHED.
THE RIGHT TRIUMPHED.
A TALE OF LOVE.
A TALE OF WAR.

THE MERCURY will contain these charming stories, together with many other articles, from the pens of the best writers in the South, in next Saturday's issue. The Refugee's Niece will be handsomely ILLUSTRATED.—Subscription [illegible].

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor,
April 30-1t Raleigh, N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
Raleigh, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
April 30-1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

COTTON YARNS, NO'S. 8, 10, 12 and 14.
For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S.

CURRY COMBS, FOR SALE
At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BLACKING, FOR SALE AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BROOMS, AT
WHITAKER'S.

TALLOW FOR SALE AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.
April 30-3t*

FOR SALE.

A GOOD HORSE AND HOUSE GIRL—AGED eleven years, well grown and smart (one of fourteen children of her mother) a fine chance for a profitable investment of Confederate money to any person desirous of raising a valuable family of negroes. Enquire at the Progress Office.
April 21-eod1w

W. H. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 3-6m